

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please add the new wording to the following paragraphs:

Page 3, Line 5

Moreover, in the case of using a rare earth magnet of a high coercive force ~~retentive power~~ requiring a large polarizing force as magnet, the yoke constituting a magnetic circuit needs a large thickness. However, a problem exists in that a polarizing apparatus grows in size since the yoke is made up of one member.

Page 7, Line 1

A passage 27 is formed by concave grooves 21a, 23a of the inlet housing 21 and outlet housing ~~22~~ 23, and a plurality of impeller grooves of the impeller 26.

Now, operation of the fuel pump is described.

Page 7, Line 22

Accordingly, in the case of using a magnet 2 of rare earths having a large coercive force ~~retentive power~~, first the magnet 2 of rare earths is formed on an inner circumferential surface of the first tubular yoke 4 by injection molding, and the magnet 2 is polarized in the state as it is. Thereafter, the first tubular yoke 4 provided with the magnet 2 on an inner surface can be fixed at a desired position of the second tubular yoke 5.

Page 7, Line 29 to 30

In the meantime, as compared with the conventional fuel pump employing a sintered magnet having a smaller ~~retentive power~~ coercive force than the magnet of rare earths, the fuel pump 2 using the magnet 2 of rare earths according to the first embodiment requires a yoke 3 having a larger thickness.

Page 11, Line 27

Page 11, Line 29

A second preferred embodiment of this invention is hereinafter described.

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view schematically showing a magnet and a yoke of a dc motor fuel pump according to the second embodiment. Fig. 3(a) shows the case where an axial length of the first tubular yoke is shorter ~~longer~~ than that of the second tubular yoke. Fig. 3(b) shows the case where an axial length of the first tubular yoke is longer ~~shorter~~ than that of the second tubular yoke.

Page 12, Line 10

A second tubular yoke 5a possesses the same construction as the second ~~first~~ tubular yoke 5 described in the foregoing first embodiment, and the other constructions, not shown, are the same as that of the first embodiment, so that descriptions thereof are omitted herein (it is the same as in the embodiments described hereinafter).

Page 16, Line 9

Fig. 5(c) shows the case where an end face of a bearing holder 12g and a magnet 2g is corrugated, and these corrugated portions come in engagement with each other, thereby enabling to stop the rotation of the magnet 2g ~~2f~~.

Page 16, Line 26

Page 17, Line 1

Fig. 5(g) shows the case where a convex portion 73n ~~73h~~ having a spring property is provided in a circumferential direction at a bearing holder 12n and a concave portion 63n is provided at a magnet 2n. These concave portion and convex portion come in engagement with each other, thereby enabling to stop the rotation of the magnet 2n ~~2m~~.

Page 17, Line 3

Furthermore, the concave portion 72m in the case of Fig. 5(f) or the concave portion 73n 73h in the case of Fig. 5(g) possess a spring property, thereby enabling to bring the magnet and the bearing holder in engagement without being loose as compared with the case of Fig. 5(d) or 5(e).

Page 17, Line 22

In addition, the reason why the concave portion 72m of the bearing holder 12m has a spring property is now described. The concave portion 72m of the bearing holder 12m consists of an inserted-portion (trapezoidal portion) of which opening, into which the concave portion 62m of the magnet 2m is inserted, is narrower than the convex portion 62m of the magnet 2m; a pair of protrusions extending on both sides of this inserted-portion; and slits provided between the foregoing protrusion and a side portion of the bearing holder 12m. Then, when the convex portion 62m of the magnet 2m is inserted into the concave portion 72m of the bearing holder 12m, the magnet 2m and the bearing holder 12m are positioned under the state that a pair of protrusions are elastically deformed to the slit side (i.e., in the state of having an axial spring property) due to the fact that the opening of the inserted-portion is narrower than the convex portion 62m ~~concave portion 72m~~.